

Customs & Quarantine

Australian Customs Services [ACS]

Some goods may be prohibited or restricted from entering the country and may require permits, e.g.:

- Certain animal, marine and plant life and their products
- Goods that might be hazardous to health including chemicals, radioactive material and therapeutic substances
- Certain goods relating to cultural heritage
- Goods subject to censorship controls
- Certain goods imported from certain countries that are subject to UN trade restrictions
- Consumer safety controls on range of commodities on behalf of the Consumer Affairs Division of the Department of the Treasury

This is not a complete list of goods subject to import prohibitions and restrictions. Please contact Schenker Australia Pty Ltd prior to shipping the cargo to establish the specific requirements for your goods. Goods may be brought into Australia on a **final or temporary import basis**.

Final import	Temporary import (The 2 common options are)	
<p>A Customs import entry will be lodged.</p> <p>Depending on a number of factors, such as commodity and country of origin, Customs duty and/or GST and other taxes and charges may be applicable.</p> <p>Rates are determined by the classification of goods with the Customs Tariff Act (based on the international document called the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, commonly referred to as the Harmonized System).</p> <p>The tariff contains more than five thousand headings and sub-headings, therefore it is not possible to list specific rates here. Please contact us to find out more about your specific cargo.</p>	<p>Temporary import under section 162 / 162A</p> <p>Section 162 / 162A of the Customs Act 1901 allows for goods to be temporarily imported into Australia provided a security or undertaking is established. The goods must be eligible for admission under the provisions of certain international agreements that Australia has agreed. The duties and taxes are payable if the goods are not re-exported within the approved period.</p>	<p>Temporary import under "Carnet"</p> <p>The "Carnet" is an international Customs document that allows goods to be brought into Australia without the payment of duties and taxes (an international "passport for goods"). The use of a Carnet to cover the temporary admission of goods considerably simplifies and expedites the formalities for temporary importation for both the importer and Customs.</p> <p>When the goods arrive in Australia, Schenker Australia Pty Ltd on behalf of the Carnet holder will present the Carnet to Customs for processing. The Carnet must also be presented to Customs on export for processing. The goods will need to be identified. The Carnet itself will be the proof of export. Australia accepts two types of Carnets, ATA Carnets and CPD Carnets (more commonly known as FIA/AIT Carnets)</p>

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry [DAFF]		
<p>Australia's remoteness created an environment unlike any other on Earth. Quarantine helps protect it. Food, plant material and animal products from overseas - including many common souvenirs - could introduce some of the world's most serious pests and diseases into Australia, devastating our valuable agriculture and tourism industries and unique environment.</p>		
<p>Basic information on quarantine items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipper/owner of the goods must declare for inspection all food, plant material, animal products • Some products may require treatment to make them safe • Items prohibited due to pest and disease risks will be seized and destroyed by AQIS. • Failure to declare any quarantine items or false declarations will result in fines and possible prosecution with risk of 10 years imprisonment <p>Possibilities for quarantine items are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited items can be seized and destroyed by AQIS • Goods declared may be returned to the owner after inspection • Items that present disease risks or are found to contain insects/ larvae will be withheld • Depending on the quarantine risk, a range of options (subject to fees) will be given, for example Treating the item to make it safe (e.g. fumigation, irradiation) • Re-exporting the item • Destroying the item 	<p>DAFF makes every effort to minimise the risk of damage but does not accept liability for damage that may occur as a result of treatment. Goods that are prohibited (will be seized and destroyed by DAFF) - for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggs/ egg products: whole/ dried/ powdered egg, certain egg products, etc. • Dairy products: all dairy products [unless from a country listed as foot and mouth free] certain whole and dried products, etc. • Uncanned meat products: all animal species – fresh, dried, frozen, cooked, smoked, salted or preserved meat, including salami/sausages, etc. • Live animals: all mammals, birds, birds' eggs, nests, fish, reptiles, amphibians, insects, etc. • Live plants: all potted/bare rooted plants, cuttings, roots, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, stems, etc. • Seeds/ nuts: cereal grains, popping corn, raw nuts, chestnuts, pine cones, birdseed, etc. • Fresh fruit/ vegetables: all fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables 	<p>Another important quarantine issue is the material containers are constructed from as well as other packing material, as any such material represents a potential means of introducing serious pests and diseases to Australia. Timber pests pose a significant quarantine risk to Australia. Accordingly, all exposed timber components and timber packing in Full Container Load (FCL) containers must, and the same in LCL or airfreight shipments may, be treated and appropriate verification of treatment supplied before the cargo can be considered for DAFF release. Packing is used to support, protect or carry a commodity. Packing includes dunnage, pallets, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars and skids. Packing can be constructed of any number of materials including timber (wood). Dunnage is used to secure or support a commodity but does not remain associated with the commodity. In essence, DAFF requires one of two forms for any shipment that includes potential risk packing material.</p> <p>Packing Declaration: <i>The packing declaration should provide details of container cleanliness and whether straw and timber have been used as packing materials.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>ISPM 15: <i>The ISPM 15 form is the "International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 15: Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade". ISPM 15 was developed to address the global spread of timber pests by regulating the movement of timber packing and dunnage in international trade.</i></p>

		<p><i>ISPM 15 describes phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests associated with solid timber packing material (includes dunnage). If timber packing (including dunnage) has been subjected to an ISPM 15 approved treatment, DAFF requires the timber packing to be marked with ISPM 15 compliant stamps.</i></p>
<p>Please contact us for specific needs regarding goods declared, that are of Quarantine concern and will be inspected for signs of insects or disease, as some may require treatment. Always double check with Schenker Australia Pty Ltd first prior to shipping!</p>		
<p><i>The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), which forms part of DAFF, has three functions: regulation of imports for quarantine purposes, inspection and certification of exported primary products consistent with the importing country's quarantine requirements and Australian export legislation and imported food inspection to meet Australian food standards.</i></p>		